(XLIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 2478.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1794.

WARSAW, *(Capital of Poland) April* 22.

THE ſpirit of revolution reigns every where. General Koſcinſko has erected the STANDARD OF LIBERTY and the people. He is at preſent, with his main army near Promnick, intrenched. On the fourth inſtant, he had a battle with the Ruſſians, and was, in a ſmall degree, worſted. On the 17th a formal inſurrection broke out in this city. The arſenal was ſtormed, and taken, in which were ſeveral hundred pieces of cannon. Several of the public edifices have been burnt. The inſurgents have driven the Ruſſian troops from our environs. The king, unable to quell the inſurrection, has ſought refuge in a convent. They have eſtabliſhed a tribunal, which have condemned ſeveral to the halter. General Koſcinſko has publiſhed an animated addreſs to the citizens of Poland; and events appear favourable to the revolution.

GENOA, *April* 10.

Our government has been entirely diſappointed in the hopes it had conceived. On the fifth inſtant, a column of 10,000 French appeared on the confines of the Genoeſe territory, and on its being repreſented to the commandant that the republic could not grant paſſage over neutral ground, the reply was "That ſuch a paſſage could not be prevented by the Genoeſe force; but that the French aſſured the Genoeſe, that every reſpect ſhould be paid to property, perſon, &c." A ſolemn proteſt was next made againſt this meaſure, as an outrage on the neutrality of the Genoeſe territory; and it was added at the ſame time, that the diſparity of the forces of the two powers would not allow any reſiſtance to be made on the part of the Genoeſe. A remonſtrance has been tranſmitted to Paris; and a repreſentation of this affair will be made to all the courts of Europe.

FRONTIERS of AUSTRIA, *April* 11.

The inſurrection in Poland, which our court had not calculated upon, has occaſioned here the moſt lively apprehenſions. Our armies on the Rhine were to be reinforced by the Auſtrian troops that are in Gallicia, and they had already received orders to march for their deſtination; but this unexpected event in Poland has occaſioned a total change in theſe diſpoſitions, and theſe very troops have received orders to form a cordon from Cracow to Bredy. It has been at the ſame time notified the Gallician nobility, they would expoſe themſelves to the ſevereſt penalties if they were to take any part directly or indirectly in the inſurrection which has taken place in that neighbourhood. So the Gallicians are now placed between deſpotiſm threatening them with its vengeance if they will be free, and liberty in wiſhing them to ſhake off the ſhameful yoke which deſpotiſm has lately impoſed on them. The part which they are going to take is not dubious: Auſtria is in want of hands already to maintain her power in the Netherlands; ſhe will likewiſe want them to conſolidate the ſame among the Polonians. In vain does the court publiſh that whole Hungaria is ready to ſupport their mad ſchemes againſt France. The truth is that ſince the military conſcription which Joſeph 2. had eſtabliſhed in their kingdom, has been aboliſhed, only 600 men have preſented themſelves voluntarily to enliſt in the new corps intended to fight on the Rhine.

BRUSSELS, *April* 22.

REVOLUTION in POLAND.

A general inſurrection took place at Warſaw on the 17th inſtant, and from the accounts received, either by letters or from travellers, in ſeveral places of our frontiers, we learn that the diſaffected on that day had riſen in immenſe numbers. Thoſe of the nobility and others, known to have been in favour of the Ruſſian party, were either killed in the conteſt or impriſoned. The patriots at the ſame time, rendered themſelves maſters of the arſenal, from which they took its artillery, conſiſting of near 600 pieces of cannon; ſeveral places in the town have been reduced to aſhes.

FRONTIERS of POLAND, *April* 22.

[Extract of a letter.]

"The patriots on the 17th inſtant, after having rendered themſelves maſters of the grand arſenal at Warſaw, obliged the Ruſſian garriſon, conſiſting of 3000 troops, to evacuate the town. Baron Ingelſtrohm, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, was obliged to take refuge with the Pruſſian army under general Wolky, encamped a league's diſtance from that capital. His majeſty the king of Poland is retained as an hoſtage by the patriots. Some reports ſtate, that his majeſty eſcaped into a convent, eſcorted by 300 Ruſſians.

"The ambaſſador of a neighbouring power, probably the Pruſſian, has alſo been retained as an hoſtage.

"The inſurgents have eſtabliſhed a revolutionary tribunal; and ſeveral perſons have already ſuffered by the rope.

"Lithuania, according to the lateſt accounts, is likewiſe in a ſtate of inſurrection.

"General Koſcinſko is very active in fortifying the town of Cracow. He ordered a declaration to be publiſhed, by which thoſe citizens who do not wiſh to remain in the town, in caſe of a ſiege, are permitted to quit it within 8 days time; in conſequence of which declaration, a great number of rich merchants with their goods, together with a great number of women and children, have paſſed the bridge over the Viſtula, in order to ſettle in the village of Podgorz, belonging to Gallicia.

"We likewiſe learn, that general Koſcinſko has ordered the bridge to be broken down, and a number of boats which were on this ſide the Viſtula, to be towed into places of ſecurity. The three Poliſh regiments of Lubominſki, Czapſky, and Ozarowſky, have joined his ſtandard."

[Extract of another letter.]

"The 17th of this month has proved a dreadful day to Warſaw. General Ingelſtrohm, a few days before, had given orders to the whole of the Ruſſian cavalry, in garriſon there, to march from Warſaw, to join all the troops which had been previouſly detached, in order to act againſt the army under general Koſcinſko.

"When the inſurrection took place on the 17th, in the morning, general Ingelſtrohm ordered the only three battalions of Ruſſian infantry who remained in the garriſon, to take up arms; at the ſame time, he ſent a meſſage to the king, informing his majeſty of the event. The king ſent him word, that he had already been informed of what had happened; that his majeſty had only to add a requeſt to the general, to ſend all the troops out of the capital, in order to prevent bloodſhed, until the minds of the people ſhall in ſome meaſure be pacified.

"General Ingelſtrohm, in the mean time, had ſent general Bauer at the head of a detachment to protect the arſenal; but this was too late. The patriots had already rendered themſelves maſters of all the artillery contained in that building; and the latter general, with his detachment, on their arrival, were forced to lay down their arms, and to ſurrender priſoners of war.

"The patriots afterwards, provided with arms from the arſenal, formed themſelves in order of battle, and marched againſt a battalion of the Ruſſian infantry.

"General Ingelſtrohm, however, placed himſelf at the head of the other two battalions, and took poſt in a ſtreet, where he was determined to defend himſelf; theſe battalions were fired upon with great violence from every window; and after an engagement which laſted 33 hours without intermiſſion, the Ruſſians were driven from Warſaw, with the loſs of half their number killed. Generals Ingelſtrohm, Apraxin and Subow, at the head of the remaining Ruſſian infantry, joined the Pruſſian corps under general Wolky, ſtationed in the neighbourhood of that capital. The people of Warſaw were obliged to ſet ſeveral houſes on fire where the Ruſſian ſoldiers had poſted themſelves, during the engagement.

"The houſes and palaces, which had been inhabited by the Ruſſian officers and their adherents, were plundered by the people.

"The magiſtrates had aſſembled during the tumult, but all their endeavours to reſtore tranquillity proved ineffectual.

"The patriots have ſince ſent an account of this revolution to general Koſcinſko at Cracow, at the ſame time inviting that general to come to their aſſiſtance."

MONS, *May* 2.

We have juſt received intelligence of the utmoſt intereſt to us in the preſent criſis, that 18,000 Pruſſians are arrived at Namur. This releaſes us from the apprehenſion of being over-run by the French, of whom we have been in no ſmall dread, ſince the capture of Beaumont.

On their quarters being beat up at Beaumont, the Dutch took refuge here; but they have ſince returned to their poſt.

LUXEMBOURG, *May* 1.

General Clairfayt wrote to captain Robinſon, of the Brilliant frigate, off Oſtend, and alſo to general Stewart, the governor, acquainting them that the French, to the number of 60,000 men, had attacked him in his poſition to cover Oſtend, which was the object of the enemy; that he had repulſed them ſeveral times before they made any impreſſion: On the eighth attack they penetrated his lines, and forced him to retreat, with the loſs of about 23 pieces of cannon. His loſs in men had not been ſo great as he at firſt apprehended. General Clairfayt adds, that he had only three brigades, (not 10,000 men) and that his defeat was not of a nature to endanger Oſtend; that by Thurſday laſt his reinforcements would be all arrived; and that if Monſieur Pichegrû did not pay him a ſecond viſit, he, general Clairfayt, would march in ſearch of him. Thirty waggons loaded with the plunder of Courtray, had been re-taken from the enemy.

OSTEND, *May* 5.

The 8th regiment of light horſe, commanded by colonel Laſcelles, lately diſembarked at this place, is compoſed entirely of Iriſh, and ſo very deſtrous are they to be in action, and take priſoners, that when their parties are on the look-out, they take Hanoverians, Heſſians, and every perſon they meet who cannot ſpeak Engliſh. A very laughable circumſtance of this kind occured yeſterday morning in the neighbourhood of Oſtend:

A picquet belonging to the Iriſh regiment was in motion about ſix miles from the town, and the officer who commanded ordered one man to advance about a mile on the road, and to fire if he ſaw an enemy. The man fired and returned to the picquet in full gallop, ſwearing moſt vehemently that he had diſcharged his piſtol at 15,000 Frenchmen, who were advancing with the utmoſt expedition to Oſtend. Two Hanoverians came up at this moment who belonged to the detachment employed to convoy three pieces of artillery, taken that morning from the French at Rouſſilliere. The Iriſh immediately took them priſoners. They expoſtulated, but could not make themſelves underſtood. The Hibernians ſwore, that as they could not ſpeak Engliſh, they muſt be French, and abſolutely proceeded with them to Oſtend, as priſoners of war.

PARIS, 2 *Floreal, April* 21.

ARMY in ITALY.

The army of the republic began its march from Menton on the 17th at midnight, and after a march of fifteen hours, arrived at Pigno on the 18th; fourteen hours after took poſſeſſion of Mount Fanaro, being drenched with rain, ſnow and whirlwinds, without a mouthful of bread, not a ſingle mule being able to follow our forced marches. On the 19th we marched to Molino, and on the 20th to Mantalto. This day we began to ſee ſome of the enemy. On the 21ſt I marched to Carpaſio, a village occupied by 2000 men: I attacked the ſteep rock with the grenadiers and chaſſeurs, and we took it under a ſhower of bullets and rocks, which they rolled down, whereupon the village naturally become ours. I had but one officer killed, and ſix men wounded. From thence, climbing from rock to rock, after a moſt dreadful march of nine hours, we arrived at Mount Bizo, where the enemy was in force with artillery. I made my diſpoſitions in concert with the commander in chief, who had joined me by this time. At night profiting by a fog, we mounted, ſcattered, and ſurrounding the mountain in three points, the ſignal to attack was not given until after the enemy's firſt fire, who feeling the bayonet in their bellies, were ſo frightened, that they betook themſelves to flight; leaving us one four pounder and a little baggage. We took the advantage of their conſternation to make ourſelves maſters of Mezzalune, a mountain of great importance, as it commands the communication of Piedmont, with the valley of Oneigla. On the 22d we marched to Origo, and the troops having ſuffered much by the intolerable badneſs of the weather, to which they had been conſtantly expoſed, it became neceſſary to reſt, and wait the arrival of proviſions. On the 26th the army marched again in three columns, the left whereof I commanded.

On the 27th, after a march of eleven hours, we got in ſight of the enemy. They occupied a redoubt, and to the right a camp intrenched before, and covered in the back by an inacceſſible rock. The ſituation was excellent, and capable of ſtopping at once all other troops but Frenchmen; but our dreadful charge made the Piedmonteſe fly directly, and only the Auſtrians made a pretty long reſiſtance. After that we took the bridge over the Nave, defended by a battalion of Capſara, a battalion of Belgioſo, a battalion of Auſtrian grenadiers, a battalion of Piedmonteſe grenadiers, a legion, and ſome other troops, making in all 500 men. The river was between, they cut off the bridge, and two pieces of cannon defended it, but a croſs fire well directed and well ſupported, ſoon put them into a moſt complete diſorder. Night coming on prevented us from reaping all the advantages of our victory; two hours more day, and I ſhould have taken the whole battalion of Auſtrian grenadiers priſoners. On the 27th, we took Ormea, where the feeble garriſon, moſt of them being ſick, was made priſoners, with one colonel, three captains, and about 140 men. In theſe two days ten pieces of cannon, a quantity of clothes, blankets, flour, grain, muſkets, and all kinds of ammunition, together with 80,000 cartridges and 4000 weight of powder fell into our

hands. The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that the road from the bridge to the town, which is about the distance of a league, was strewed with muskets, accoutremens, cartridges, dead and wounded, bags, remains of tents, dead mules, and other articles.

Desertion is very great among the Austrians, they are highly disgusted against the Piedmontese for their cowardly behaviour. Our artillery is coming up, and I believe we shall shortly attack Ceva, a place somewhat fortified and defended by heavy artillery, and the Austrians which have retreated hither. Our troops are excellent; it is a pleasure to make war with such brethren in arms, nothing can stop them. None but Frenchmen could bear the dreadful fatigue of marching over rocks and craggy mountains, to wade through snow and rain, and bear hunger and all other species of misery; a number of the battalions have not been dry since the day they marched from Meaton.

17 Floreal, May 6.

We think we ought to give our readers some further details of our successes in the maritime Flanders. We expect they will read with pleasure and pride the following letter from head quarters to the citizen Guoyolot, commanding at Dune Libre dated the 11, Floreal.

"After an engagement of 8 hours, the enemy, to the number of 60,000, making in three columns, has been entirely routed by an equal force; we cut off his retreat and made 15,000 prisoners, we have taken 32 pieces of cannon and killed or wounded 4000 men; the Hanoverian general and 32 officers are fallen into our hands, the enemy was pursued to Saint Leges, a league and an half from Tournay. The enemy's plan was to surround us at Courtray, and give succours to Menin which was in a respectable state of defence; but Menin surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th Floreal, we made 1100 prisoners, took 38 pieces of cannon, and put to the sword 500 emigrants. This is one of the most important victories, as the consequences, I trust, will shew.

LONDON, *April* 28.

The following is a very accurate return of the forces of the allies in and near Flanders, with the places they were stationed at, according to the last advices.

The total amount of the army under the command of his Imperial majesty is estimated at 187,000 men; namely, 15,000 Dutch, and 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the prince of Orange and general Datour, by whom the siege of Landrecies is formed; and 15,000 British, and 15,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke of York and general Otto, encamped on the side of Cambray, to watch the motions of the French army. The emperor, and the prince of Saxe Cobourg are at the head of 60,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Guise; 12,000 Hessians and Austrians, under the command of general Worms, are stationed near Douay and Bouchain, count Kaunitz with 15,000 Austrians defends the Sambre, and the quarter of Maubeuge. And lastly, general Clairfayt, with 40,000 Austrians and Hanoverians, protects Flanders, from Tournay to the sea-side.

The number of British ships of war now in commission exceeds all former exertions in the naval line. The list made up to the 20th inst. includes the following now in actual service: of the line, 93; of 50 guns, ten; frigates from 40 to 24 guns each, 119; sloops, cutters, &c. 91; revenue cutters, 37; armed ships, 28; tenders, (which last are employed chiefly on the empress service at different ports of Great-Britain and Ireland,) 24.

April 30. The following particulars respecting Madame Fauchez, mentioned in the Times of Monday, may be depended upon:—The husband of this lady, who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a considerable sum of money to an American captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Madame Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavour to bring them over. On his passage, he was searched by a French frigate, which took a Frenchman he had on board. Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived in the middle of the night to get Madame Fauchez on board, concealed in a water cask. The French pilot discovered the circumstance from the crew carrying provisions and water to her in that situation; she was stowed under the ballast, and the only air she received, was from the pump-hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the captain to inform, if he did not immediately send her on shore, which he did; but got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following day he set sail.

The American ship met the same frigate in returning from England; who searched it very narrowly, but did not discover the lady. The French informed the captain, that the Frenchman they took from him, was a spy, employed by England, and that he had been guillotined immediately at Brest. The captain arrived safe, and landed Madame Fauchez in England. She is a very beautiful young woman, not 20 years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

May 2. The French are in great force at Worms, and have with them a considerable train of artillery. Lautern has a garrison of 6000 Sans Culottes, which was reinforced on the 21st ultimo, by two fine regiments of hussars.

On the 23d ultimo, the Prussian troops quartered at Cologne received orders to march back to the environs of Mentz.

Accounts received from Coblentz on the 21st ultimo, announce, that the enemy's plan upon Treves has been happily frustrated.

The tendency of the late conspiracy which broke out against the king of Naples and his government, was to have established a republic in that country. Many of the conspirators have fled to the Papal territories, and others embarked for the coast of Africa.

The king of Prussia is to take the commmand in person of the 62,400 men, for which we are to pay. This is generally considered as good security against their coming to any harm.

May 3 Several American gentlemen just returned from an excursion to Paris, concur in the following representation of the state of affairs in that capital. They say, that since the extermination of Danton's faction, every thing has been conducted at Paris with perfect order and regularity; that there is nothing in the aspect of the town, or its inhabitants, that indicates their being engaged in a desperate war with almost the whole of Europe.

That, on the contrary, they are as gay as usual; there being fifteen considerable theatres open, besides others of less note; that they seem to hold the efforts of the allies in perfect contempt; and that, when it was reported at Paris that the king of Prussia had withdrawn himself from the league of crowned heads, they were so far from appearing to felicitate themselves upon the occasion, that the only remark made, in all companies, was, *tant mieux pour lui*, so much the better for him. They add that provisions were both cheap and in plenty.

May 6. The accounts received yesterday from the continent, are more calculated to give scope for invention, than to satisfy rational inquiry. It is certain that towards the coast the alarm has subsided. The orders issued ot Ostend for getting the ships out of the harbour, and for opening the sluices, have been countermanded; but is does not appear that the French have retired from Courtray. Our correspondent at Brussels writes, that they attacked general Clairfayt on the 2d, in his position between Courtray and Tournay. On the issue of this attack depends the fate of Tournay and Ghent. On the other flank of the combined armies, their army of the Ardennes has penetrated into Namur, while Jourdan, with the army of the Moselle, keeps Beaulieu almost in a state of siege in the Luxembourg, and Richaud, with the army of the Rhine, is advancing against Treves.

A British officer has been taken into custody in Flanders, on a charge of correspondence with the enemy.

Dispatches were yesterday said to have been received from Dublin by government, rather of an alarming nature. Report says, that in consequence of the apprehension of Jackson, the clergyman, for treasonable correspondence, a discovery has been made of a most dangerous plot against the state. This is the gentleman who was so distinguished some years ago in the quarrel between the celebrated Foote the comedian, and the late dutchess of Kingston.

By the accounts which are arrived at the admiralty from Ostend, we learn, that general Clairfayt had sent to governor Stewart, acquainting him, that he had been attacked by 60,000 of the enemy, whose object seemed to be that of penetrating to Ostend. He had, it seems, repulsed them seven times, but on the eigth attack they forced his lines, and obliged him to retreat with the loss of 23 pieces of cannon.

It was yesterday said, on the authority of a private letter, that the Polish insurgents had attacked Warsaw, and after bombarding the city carried it by assault; and that the king, with the remnant of the Russian troops, had retired into the citadel, where they were besieged. The account is probable, for we know by previous information that the people of Poland are to a man in favour of the insurgents, and that every corps of the army that had an opportunity has joined them, even those who had been taken into the pay of Russia.

The conspiracy in Naples against the royal family, our letters of yesterday inform us, was occasioned solely by the jealousy of the nobles, on account of the principal offices of the state being occupied by strangers. The king had retired to a country seat, under a guard of 4000 men, and when the last advices came away, the city of Naples was in a state of the most violent fermentation!

May 8. Government has received dispatches from Berlin with accounts of the revolution at Warsaw. These accounts add, that his Prussian majesty, on being informed of the events, immediately set out for his Polish dominions, in order to head his army against the Polish patriots, in person.

It was yesterday confidently reported that the marquis Cornwallis is to have the command of the Prussian troops to be taken into the pay of England in the absence of the king of Prussia, who is set off for Poland, in consequence of the revolution in that country.

The illustrious KOSCINSCO.

We have seen a letter from this great patriot, written to a Swedish nobleman in London. In this the general bewails, in terms strongly expressive of indignation and resentment, the sufferings of his country, the pusillanimity of the king, the abject treachery of the nobles, and the cruelty of the oppressors.

In this correspondence he gives no direct intimation of the revolt he was then meditating, nor did his friends suspect it; but it is now manifest that the letter was written while that important event was in contemplation.

The general, who appears to be a man of deep judgment and sound discretion, takes a summary view of the vast natural strength of Poland, though the anarchy of more than an age has rendered it a prey to every surrounding despot. He then compares the internal resources of this country with those of America, at the time that his love of liberty induced him to fight in the service of those states, where he distinguished himself by exploits of the greatest enterprise and valour; and, though he laments the want of maritime strength, he is still of opinion, that Poland, if unanimous, would be able to defend itself against the Russian and Prussian powers, the latter of whom was known as a kingdom when the brave John Sobieski raised the siege of Vienna, and rescued Europe from Mahometan slavery.

Surely there is, at least, no Briton, who will not rejoice in all the successes of this glorious and intrepid man.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

By the schooner Sally, captain David Lamb, arrived here on Saturday last, in forty-five days from Bourdeaux, we learn—That the republicans have obtained a complete victory over the Spanish army, having killed 4000, and taken 3000 prisoners, among whom were two of the Spanish generals, together with their whole camp equipage, and 260 pieces of cannon. They have taken Nieuport and Furnes, in the Austrian Netherlands, and hourly expected to hear of the surrender of Ostend.—The whole time captain Lamb was in Bourdeaux, almost daily accounts were received of the successes of the republicans over the combined armies.

NEW-YORK, *June* 27.

The master of a vessel from St. Bartholomew's reports, that Port-au-Prince was taken by the British on the 4th of June. He also says, that a small French armament, had attacked and re-taken Point-Petre, Guadaloupe.

Captain Leake, of the sloop Democrat, belonging to Norwich, arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, which place he left the 12th instant. He brings an account of the re-capture of Point-Petre, in Guadaloupe, by the French. The gentleman who gave him this information said, that the French appeared off Point-Petre with nine sail of French men of war, who sent a boat on shore, which was detained by the English; in consequence of which the French vessels bore down as near to land as possible, landed 1200 men, and stormed the fort, and after being repulsed several times, carried it. It was also reported, that by means of some people who had made their escape, admiral Jervis was made acquainted with the above intelligence, who immediately collected part of his naval force, repaired to Point-Petre and blockaded it.

The above, with several other reports respecting the re-capture of Point-Petre, were prevalent at St. Bartholomew's when captain Leake sailed, the truth of which was not doubted, except that of Jervis's having blockaded the place, who was supposed to have sailed for England.

July 2. The British troops arrived before the city of Port-au-Prince the second of June, anchored in the Road, and landed about 6000 troops in two different places.—The commander, major-general Whyte, immediately, by an officer, summoned the French governor to surrender.

Monsieur Santhonax declared he would defend the city to the last extremity, on which an attack was commenced, by the Road of Leogane and Le Croix des Bouquets. The place was soon carried, and the principal fort, St. Claire, resisted only nine hours.

The garrisons, both of the city and fort, were put to the sword. Santhonax has killed himself with a pistol—his colleagues, Polverel, Monbrun, and Beauvais, chiefs of the mulattoes, have been made prisoners. Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Le Croix des Bouquets, L'Arcahaye, are now in the power of the British, and have been burned.

A detachment from the British troops has been sent to Jackmel, and a Corvette dispatched to Fort Dauphine—where we are informed that a general illumination had taken place, and Te Deum was sung on receiving this intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Weaver, to Mr. Jacob Weaver, dated Kingston, 3d June, 1794, communicated to the governor by Mr. Robert Ralston.

"The yellow fever is raging very bad on board the shipping here. The fleet that arrived a few days ago, have most all their crews down with it, and die very fast; and a great many gentlemen who came passengers, have died.

"I think it would be necessary to make every vessel ride quarantine, that comes from Kingston to Philadelphia."

Sunday last arrived here the brig Eliza, captain Vanneman, in fourteen days from St. Thomas's. Captain Vanneman informs, that he was at Guadaloupe on the fourth ult. on which day there arrived at St. Anne's a French ship of the line, five frigates, a cutter, and two prizes, and landed 1500 troops. Intelligence being sent by express to admiral Jervis, at Basseterre, the British fleet of two ships of the line, and several other ships were seen on the sixth, off the east end of Nevis, beating up for St. Anne's. And the day before captain Vanneman sailed from St. Thomas's, accounts were received of admiral Jervis having blocked up the French fleet, attacked them, and killed 600 men, and it was expected that the French forces would be compelled to surrender at discretion, as the terms of a capitulation was refused them.

A gentleman arrived at New-York in the ship Victory, informed that they fell in with lord Howe's fleet the 30th of May, and the next day spoke a Danish brig that had four days before passed through the French fleet from the Chesapeake.

The brig Susannah, captain Baird, sailed from Belfast the seventh of May. She has brought 285 passengers, all in perfect health; and we learn by her that Mr. Rowan, the celebrated Irish patriot, had made his escape from prison in Dublin. A reward of 1000 guineas was offered for securing him.

July 4. Yesterday arrived the brig Fortune, captain Mandeville, in fourteen days from St. Eustatius. Captain Mandeville says that the French naval force lately arrived in the West-Indies, consists of one line of battle ship and five frigates, with 4000 troops, who were landed at Point-Petre, the fort of which they carried sword in hand, upon which the ships went into the harbour. They have also possession of St. Anne's. Captain Mandeville adds, that the inhabitants of St. Kitts and Antigua, were much alarmed at the arrival of the French, and many of them had fled to St. Eustatius for safety.

BALTIMORE, *July 4.*

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this town, dated July 2, 1794.

"Yesterday arrived here two vessels from France, one from L'Orient, and the other from Bourdeaux. The latter came in 44 days, and brings the flattering intelligence of a most bloody action having been fought in Roussillon; the battle was general, and the Sans Culottes triumphed completely, and took from the Spaniards from two to three hundred pieces of artillery."

ANNA-POLIS, *July 10.*

To celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, on Friday last, the fourth instant, the several volunteer companies of militia in this city paraded at nine o'clock, completely uniformed, and after being reviewed by his excellency the Governor, and major-general Stone, and going through a variety of evolutions, repaired to Mr. Mill's garden, to partake of an excellent dinner provided for the occasion; and in the evening there was a ball at the assembly-room.

THE Printers earnestly requests all persons indebted to them to pay off their respective balances as speedily as possible; this being absolutely necessary to enable them to prosecute their business, a neglect will compel them to pursue disagreeable measures.

The subscriber purposes to attend Saint Mary's county court at the next term, and begs those indebted in that county to be prepared to pay up their arrears at that time; the accounts against all who do not comply, will be put into the hands of a collector, with directions to compel payment in every instance, without respect. Attendance will also be given at Port-Tobacco, during the next court for Charles county, and it is hoped all sums due the Printers in that county will be paid by that time to Mr. J. C. Dixon, who is authorised to receive them, or directions will be given as above.

1 FREDERICK GREEN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Allen's Fresh, which, if not taken out before the first day of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ELLEANOR BRADFORD, Charles county.
John Rogers, Newport, Charles county.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

July 1, 1794. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken out before the first day of October next.

RALPH BROOK, Charles county.
Clerk of Charles county.

Capt. William Dorsett, on board the ship Patuxent Planter, Norfolk.
John Forbes, Benedict.
Mary Dowson, Benedict.
Charles Pye, near Judin head, C. C.
John Langley, Cedar Point.
James Simms, Esq; sheriff of C. C.
Miss Heathey Smith, C. C.
John B. Turner, Port-Tobacco, (2).
Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 11, Port Tobacco.

E. DAVIS, D. P. M.

July 1, 1794. 1

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wednesday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow complexion, twenty two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, smooth face as well as back, he never had a stripe thereon by me who raised him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a striped vest with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen shirt ruffled at the bosom, white thread stockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, shoes and metal buckles: he had many other cloaths not particularly enough known to describe. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, if out of the state of Maryland shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if in the aforesaid state THREE POUNDS, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY TUBMAN.

July 2, 1794. 1

TAKEN up adrift at THOMAS's POINT, a large new SCOW, between thirty and forty feet long, and about ten feet wide, has not been sealed, and appears to have been used in carrying wheat, has a large nail in one of her row-locks, and a hole in her head, with a peice of a cable about four feet long. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living at the Mouth of South river.

1 JOHN KEITH.

Matthew and John Beard,

Have JUST RECEIVED, by the *latest arrivals* from EUROPE, the following list of

Choice GOODS,

Which they are NOW OPENING, and have for SALE, at their STORE,

At Beard's Point Warehouse,

On SOUTH RIVER,

—*VIZ.*—

GERMAN STEEL SCYTHES, of 42 and 46 inches,
Sickles,
Scythe stones,
Green bone handle knives and forks,
Ditto desert ditto,
White ditto, ditto,
Large white ditto, ditto,
Carving knives,
Buck horn ditto,
Sham ditto, ditto,
Best ivory ditto,
Best penknives,
Pruning ditto,
Gimblets,
Cupboard locks,
Chest ditto,
Stock ditto,
Double decked pad ditto,
Three bolt brass desk ditto,
Door latches, with brass knobs,
5-8 inch screws,
1, 1½ and 2 inch ditto,
Brass butt hinges,
HL ditto, large,
H ditto,
Pewter tea spoons,
White metal table ditto,
Claw hammers,
Drawing knives,
Best plated spurs,
Plated shoe and knee buckles,
Kerby fish hooks,
Spectacles, with & without cases,
Scissars,
Small shears,
Enamelled china snuff boxes,
Paper ditto,
Tobacco ditto,
Best razors in cases,
Shaving boxes, complete,
Hand-saws,
Sash ditto,
Hand-saw files,
Whip-saw ditto,
Two foot rules,
20d, 12d, 10d, and 8d nails,
Iron mane combs,
Dutch ovens,
Chafing dishes,
Sadirons,
Screw augers, of all sizes,
Jockey whips,
Broad and narrow riband, of different colours,
Calicoes, and chintzes,
Ladies superfine cotton hose,
Common ditto,
Men's brown thread hose,
Superfine cotton ditto,
Ribbed ditto, ditto,
Boy's brown thread ditto,
Superfine white cassimer,
Black ditto,
Slate coloured ditto,
Sea green ditto,
Superfine, second & coarse clothes,
Coat and vest buttons of all kinds,
Black, purple, and London brown bombasetts,
Green, pink, black, brown, and lead coloured moreens,
Striped calimanco,
Black ditto,
Durant,
Joans spinning,
Blue and black worsted damask,
Shalloons and ratinets,
Tammies,
Camblets,
Black everlasting,
Striped ditto,
Worsted binding, of all colours,
Valencia stuff,
Royal ribbs,
Fustains,
Striped and plain muslins,
Muslinets,
Ditto for vest shapes,
Printed cassimer ditto,
Italian stripes for ditto,
Camels hair and silk ditto,
Marseilles quilting, bordered,
3½ yds India shawls,
Printed cotton ditto,
Romal handkerchiefs,
Check ditto,
India book muslin,
Common ditto,
Blue, white and black Persian,
Irish linens,
Baffaty,
Russia sheeting,
Russia duck,
Bed-ticking,
Drillings,
Apron check, 7-8 wide,
Striped Holland,
Ditto Bengal,
German dowlass,
Ticklenburghs,
Osnabrigs,
Coarse and fine brown rolls,
West-India cotton,
Knitting needles,
White chapel ditto,
Pins,
Thimbles,
Ladies fans of all kinds,
Wool cards,
Ivory combs,
Crooked ditto,
Writing paper,
Ladies fine white, black, and green hats,
Willow ditto,
Men's fine and coarse ditto,
Girths,
Scrubbing brushes,
Joiner's glew,

—*ALSO,*—

Cognac Brandy,
Spirit,
W. I. rum,
N E. rum,
Sherry wine,
Red Port ditto,
Brown sugar,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Allspice,
Pepper,
Raisins,
Pounded ginger,
Indigo,
Hair sifters,
Best and second quality tea china,
Quart bowls and mugs,
Pint ditto, ditto,
Glass decanters,
Tumblers,
Wine glasses,
Sets of castors,
Tea trays,
Hand boards,
Queen's ware dishes of different figures and sizes,
Two gallon stone jugs,
Half gallon ditto,
Large and small ditto, pickle pots,
Japand candlesticks, with snuffers, &c.
Pickled herrings.

Beard's Point, July 3, 1794. 1

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to 25

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, a likely negro lad named JEM, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a yellowish complexion; had on when he went away, an old light striped elastic cloth coat much worn; the skirts cut short; and osnabrig, or rather brown roll shirt and trousers, and an old pair of fatinet dark coloured breeches, he frequently limps in one leg, occasioned by a pain in the knee; it is probable he will make for the Head of Severn, where his father lives, who belongs to Mr. Lancelot Warfield, and is now ran away, as he has endeavoured to entice him away several times. Whoever takes up said fellow and brings him home to me, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, including what the law allows.

10 7/6 GASSAWAY PINDELL.

Anne-Arundel county, July 7, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

LAWSON ALEXANDER, Annapolis.
William Brogden, Nicholas Brewer, John Bullen, Annapolis; Sally Brown, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Ryus, Lower Marlborough.

Jeremiah T. Chase, Samuel Chase (2), Mr. Courty, James Cox, Archibald Chisholm, Annapolis; maj. Richard Chew, Herring Bay; Samuel Chew, of John, Lyon's Creek.

Gabriel Duvall (7), James Davan (2), Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; James Disney, West river; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's county.

Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

Philip Rd. Fendall, Eliza Flecher, Benjamin Fairbairn, Mr. Farquhar, Annapolis.

Anne Garston, John Gwinn (4), William Glanvill, Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis.

Margaretta Howard, Zebn. Hollingsworth, capt. Benjamin Horrison, care of George Mann, Aquila Hall, Samuel Harvey Howard, John Husk, John Hyde, Mary Harrison, care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Richard Henderson, Mouth of Anti-Etam.

Mrs. Jones, care of Wallace and Muir, Anne Juniper, care of Mr. West, Samuel Johnston, Daniel Jennifer, Annapolis.

Dr. Kneass, care of Mrs. Urquhart.

Randolph B. Latimer, George Leggett, Annapolis.

George Mann (2), David M'Mechan, Mr. Mathews, care of Mr. Merrick, Luther Martin, Gilbert Murdock, Richard Mackubin (2), Mrs. Mathews, John T. Mason, H. H. M'Kenzie, Annapolis; Samuel Maynard, Pig-Point; Daniel M'Donnald, Queen-Anne; Benjamin Mackall, Calvert county.

George Naylor, Annapolis.

William Paca, William Petty, Saml. Peaco, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Ridgely and Evans, Mr. Randale, John Rhodes, Archd. Robinson, William Rogers, Edward Roper, Hugh Reid, care of Dr. Scott, Annapolis; Patty Richards, West river.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, revd. Thomas Scott (2), Dr. James Steuart, William Sprigg, William Sandifon, John Stockett, care of John Brice, Priscy Shorter, Annapolis.

John Allen Thomas, Annapolis; William Taylor, care of capt. Leonard, Hill's Delight; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, West river; Thomas Tillard (3), Herring Bay; Michael Taney, Calvert county.

Elizabeth Whitewood (2), James Winchester, Richard Wells, Richard Weems, John Welch, Daniel Wever, Charles Wilson, Annapolis; William Woodward, sen. Anne-Arundel county; Stephen West, jun. West river.

FRENCH LETTERS.

M. Audouigue, M. Guichot de Kerlegand, Citioen L'Engle aini, M. de la Tremblaye, Monsieur Lechais, Monsieur Lafuge, Monsieur Tainturier Jeune, Monsieur Questan et Marr auld, Annapolis.

July 1, 1794. 1 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be DISPOSED of, at PRIVATE SALE, for CASH or BARTERED for TOBACCO,

A LIKELY healthy negro WOMAN, about twenty three years of age, she is well accustomed to all kinds of house-work, and speaks the German language well, has no fault, but is sold because her master has more of the sex than he has occasion for. For further particulars inquire of the printers hereof.

June 12, 1794. 3

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue surtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plaits in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

THE subscriber being appointed by the honourable chancellor as trustee for EDWARD WARE BOSWELL, an insolvent debtor, notice is therefore given, that all the PROPERTY of said Boswell will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for READY CASH, at the late dwelling house of Mr. CHARLES SEWELL, sen. near Port-Tobacco. The sale to begin at one o'clock, on the last Saturday in July next, at which time and place all the creditors of the said Boswell are requested to attend.

CHARLES MANKIN, Trustee.

Charles county, June 26, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, whose names are underwritten, do intend to apply at the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, the ADDATION to PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, the DROUGHT, and the JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of general assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,
CLEMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

June 8, 1794. 2

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred and ninety-four acres of LAND, lying in Harford county, within three miles of navigable water, well situated with respect to places of public worship, mills and markets, has a great quantity of valuable timber, such as white oak, black oak, chesnut and poplar growing on it, and has a stream of water running through it, upon which a saw mill may be erected at a small expence, to run seven or eight months in the year. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to THOMAS HALL, Esquire, on the premises, or to the subscriber living near Warwick, in Cæcil county. 3 RICHARD K. HEATH.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the first July, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

CAPTAIN HENRY TRIBLE,
John Mifflin, jun.
Edward Nicholls,
Doctor William Baker,
Tobias Belt,
Richard Stonestreat,
Major William Brogden,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas Eagan, Esquire,
Allen Bowie,
Badson Naylor,
George Arnot Barber,
Thomas Parmer,
Zadock Duvall,
Edward L. Wailes,
John Scott,
Mrs. Oden. 9X

S. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this day, a mulatto man, native of Hispaniola, called BENJAMIN, and sometimes JOHN, (which last name was given him in this city) about thirty-six years of age, strong made, six feet high, black eyed, full and brown faced, marked with the small-pox, large nose, black hair queued, speaks bad English, carried with him a trunk containing a great many cloaths. The subscriber had stolen from him, last week, a hundred and fifty dollars, and strongly suspects the said mulatto of having taken them. Such a person cannot but be very dangerous in this state. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him confined in prison, here or in Baltimore town, will receive the above reward of SIX POUNDS, from Mr. PERIER, a French gentleman, residing in this city, next door to the post-office. GIRARD.

N. B. Any person who apprehends him shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the above reward, one half of the stolen money which he may have in possession when taken.

Annapolis, June 22, 1794. 3X

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the subscribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the said county, on the first Monday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in said county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

7X

May 19th, 1794.

THE subscriber having been appointed executor on the estate of JAMES SWANN, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and being determined on a settlement of said estate, desires such persons as may have claims against said estate, if any there be, to exhibit such claims on or before the first day of September next, at this place, as any claim appearing thereafter will be for ever precluded.

WILLIAM SWANN.

Allen's Fresh, 11th June, 1794. 2

In virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor, passed the seventh of February last, the subscriber will, after the twentieth of July next, and between that time and the first day of August following, at his house in Calvert county, DISPOSE of at PRIVATE SALE,

THE REAL PROPERTY of which LOCK CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, died seized, altogether or in convenient parcels, on the following terms: The purchaser or purchasers to bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, within two years from the time of sale, the land not to be conveyed until the sale shall be confirmed by the chancellor, and the purchase money and interest shall be fully discharged. Any person desirous of viewing the lands alluded to, will apply to major RICHARD CHEW, of Anne-Arundel county, to whose dwelling plantation they lie contiguous.

The creditors of the said LOCK CHEW are requested to exhibit their several claims to the chancellor, within six months from the first day of August next, in conformity with the directions of the said decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

Calvert county, June 12, 1794. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the court for Anne-Arundel county, at the ensuing September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in said county, called The LEVEL, and also to mark and bound that part of the LEVEL belonging to him, according to the provisions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June, 1794. 4X

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794. 8

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above. 9

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, opposite Messr. RIDGELY and EVANS's store; he has furnished himself with every article necessary in his branch, and flatters himself, by his attention to business, to give satisfaction to his customers. He has on hand a large assortment of fine and coarse fashionable hats, which he will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarse hats made at the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794 X

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 37X F. GREEN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the honourable justices of Calvert county court, at their next September term for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the said county, on the waters of the Chesapeake bay, and in all Saint's Parish, called and known by the name of PARKER'S CLIFFS, (part whereof is in his possession) or so much of the said tract of land as may be necessary to ascertain his part of the same, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JEREMIAH BADEN.

Calvert county, June 6, 1794. X

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of stones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county, May 10, 1794. 8

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of P. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

*** Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 13

Richard Tootell and Co.

Respectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county:

THOUGH he intends to the West-Indies, the company will open a large and general assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyster shells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and sells horses, &c.

Annapolis, May 21, 1794. 7

THE subscriber intends to apply to the auditor of the treasury, for the renewal of the following destroyed certificates:—

No. 82687, on interest from January, 1782, for 525$\frac{41}{90}$ dollars, final settlements, issued to John C. Jones, lost on the twenty-fourth July, 1788, at Cedar Point, washed away by the overflowing of the river in my house.

No. 8176 and 8181, on interest from the eighth of May, 1779, for 500 dollars each, Pennsylvania loan-office, issued to Margaret Murray, and 447$\frac{77}{90}$ final settlements, issued to cornet William Murdock, Amond's corps, lost the twenty-ninth January, 1793, near Baltimore, in the mail going to Philadelphia.

JOHN C. JONES.

Cedar Point, 4th June, 1794. 4

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on Chesepeake Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of strong level LAND, bounded on the east by the bay, and on the west by Scocher's-creek, which last affords a very good harbour for vessels. There is on said land some very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marsh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a small dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any person inclining to barter for, or purchase the above property, it is expected would wish to view the land, therefore a further description is unnecessary.

Mr. James Moss, living adjoining the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to see it. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by *Lancelot Warfield*. For terms apply to colonel *Elijah Robosson*, on Magothy, or the subscriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

X

May 20, 1794.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.